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CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 25X1 25X1 COUNTRY USSR **SUBJECT** Economic - Agriculture, livestock, animal 25X1 products HOW DATE DIST. / APR 1953 **PUBLISHED** Daily, semiweekly, thrice-weekly newspapers WHERE PUBLISHED USSR NO. OF PAGES 4 DATE **PUBLISHED** 16 Nov - 30 Dec 1952 SUPPLEMENT TO LANGUAGE Russian REPORT NO. THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION as the last after about a statement of the court of their fifty 25X1

USSF LIVESTOCK NUMBERS; ANIMAL PRODUCT YIELDS, DELIVERIES TO STATE

25X1

USSR

During the period from July 1950 to July 1952, the total number of all types of livestock in the USSP increased by 26.7 million head. Gross and commercial animal products output in the USSR as a whole now exceeds the prewar level (1)

Estonian SSE

During the last 2 years, the number of cattle in kolkhoues of the republic has increased by 56 percent and of nogs by 70 percent. As compared with 1945, the number of cattle in sovkhoues of the republic has increased four times and of hogs more than sine times (2)

Latvian ESR

In 1962, as compared with 1961, the number of head of collectivized livestock in molkhouses of Livepsyskaya Oblast increased as follows: cattle, by 12,000 head, hower by almost 16,000 head; and sheep, by 4,000 head.(3)

In 1992, as compared with 1950, the number of head of livestock in kolkhones of Finhskaya Obinst increased as follows—cattle, 10.3 percent, hogs, an a percent, smeep, 40 percent, and fowl, 73.8 percent. As of 1 December, sowkhones of the oblast had already exceeded the 1952 plan for increase in number of nead of livestock (4)

Belorussian SSF

In 1952, about 5.000 livestock shelters were built in kolkhozes of the republic $\{5\}$

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Ukrainian SSF

Before World War II, sowkhozes of the republic had, per 100 hectares of plowland, ll.1 head of cattle, 14.1 head of hogs, and 11.3 head of fowl; in 1951, corresponding figures were 16.8, 28.8, and 49.

During the last 3 years, average milk yield per cow in sovkhozes of the republic increased by 533 kilograms. In 1951, sovkhozes delivered to the state, per 100 hectares of plowland, 25 more quintals of milk, 10 more quintals of meat and 1,600 more eggs than in 1940.(6)

Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast fulfilled the 1952 plan for delivery of wool 102.2 percent and that for delivery of bristles 101.9 percent.(7)

Kolkhozes, sowkhozes, subsidiary enterprises, and individual producers of Chernovitskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1952 plans for delivery of animal products to the state on I December. The plan for delivery of meat had been fulfilled 100 percent, including that for delivery of hogs by kolkhozes 127.7 percent; 600 more tons of meat had been delivered than as of 1 December 1951.

The 1952 plan for delivery of milk had been fulfilled 100.1 percent by 1 December, 814 more metric tons had been delivered than as of the same date in 1954. The plan for delivery of eggs had been fulfilled 101.5 percent as of 1 December, 1.091.000 more eggs had been delivered than as of the same date in 1952.

The 1952 plan for delivery of wool had been fulfilled 124.5 percent on 1 December: 27.6 percent more wool had been delivered than as of the same date in 1951

Delivery of livestock and animal products is continuing.(8)

Moldavian SSP

During the period from 1 November 1981 to 1 November 1952, the number of livestock in knikhones of the republic increased as follows: cattle, 8.6 percent, hogs, 18.5 percent, sheep and goats, 28.8 percent; horses, 9 percent; and fowl, 55.2 percent (1)

Amerbaydahan SSF

As of 1 December, welkhores of the republic had fulfilled the 1952 plan for development of collectivized livestock as follows—cattle, 100.1 percent; sheep and goats, 103 4 percent, hogs, 105.3 percent; and horses, 107,6 percent. The plans for delivery of all types of animal products to the state had also been exceeded (10)

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In 1984 as compared with 1948, kellhores of Lemingradskaya Oblast delivered to the state 50 percent more meat and 31 percent more milk and soukhozes of the oblast delivered four times more mest and 80 percent more milk.(11)

It was note; at the plenum of the Taroslavskaya Oblast Party Committee that there are serious sportcomings in the development of collectivized animal husbandry in kolkhouse of the oblast. The pion for increase in number of collectivized livestock has not been fulfitled. In some rayons, a reduction in the number of head of livestock has been permitted. The fodder base is still inadequate. every year, the plans for meadow and pasture improvement, sowing of

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Perennial and annual grasses, and planting of fodder root and ensilage crops are not fulfilled. MTS do not extend the necessary aid to kolkhozes to create an adequate fodder base.(12)

At a meeting of the Chitinskaya Oblast Council of Workers' Deputies, Isayev, chief of the Chitinskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration, reported that in 1952 the plan for increase in number of livestock was exceeded for all types of livestock. The number of head of sheep increased by almost 50 percent as compared with 1951. Livestock productivity increased. Kolkhozes of the oblast fulfilled the plans for wool, milk, and meat deliveries ahead of time.(13)

During the last 3 years, the number of head of livestock in sovkhozes on Sakhalin Island increased as follows: cattle, 36 percent; hogs, two times; and fowl, four times (14)

Uzbek SSR

Kolkhozes of Ferganskaya Oblast fulfilled the 1952 plan for delivery of wool to the state by 27 December. Delivery in excess of plan is continuing.(15)

Surkhan-Dar'inskaya Oblast successfully fulfilled the 1952 plans for cocoon, wool, and animal products procurement by 27 December. (16)

Turkmen SSR

In 1952, more than 700,000 sheep were shorn with electric shearing machines in kolkhozes of the republic; this number was 3.5 times as great as in 1951-(17)

Kirgiz SSR

During the last 5 years, the number of head of livestock in the republic increased as follows: cattle, 87 percent; sheep, 113.6 percent; horses, 80.8 percent; and fowl, 750 percent (18)

In holkhozer of the republic, thoroughbred and improved horses comprise about 20 percent of all horses, and purebred cattle and sheep comprise 22 and 60 percent, respectively, of all cattle and sheep (19)

Sowkhozes of the Ministry of State Farms Kirgiz SSR fulfilled the 1952 plan for meat delivery to the state by 16 November. The plan for milk yield was fulfilled 102 percent.(20)

During the first 11 months of 1952, the average milk yield per cow in southozes of the republic was 2,195 kilograms; this figure compares with 2,000 kilograms planned (21)

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- 1. Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 2h Dec 52
- 2 Moscow, Sovkhoznaya Gazeta, 5 Dec 52
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- 4. Ibid., 28 Dec 52
- 5. Moscow, Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye, 12 Dec 52

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- 11. Leningradskaya Pravda, 27 Nov 52
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